

## TAFT TO TAKE ROOT'S PLACE.

GEN. WRIGHT TO SUCCEED TAFT, WHOSE HEALTH IS POOR.

A Friend of Gov. Taft Says He Wanted to Stay in the Philippines—Root to Remain Till January—Appointments Officially Announced by the President.

OSTEAS, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The Hon. Elihu Root's resignation as Secretary of War has been presented formally to President Roosevelt and Mr. Roosevelt has accepted it with the understanding that Mr. Root is to continue in the Cabinet until Jan. 1st next.

Gov. William H. Taft of the Philippines will be the next Secretary of War, and Gen. L. E. Wright will succeed Judge Taft as head of the Philippine Commission and Governor General of the islands. This was announced here authoritatively to-day. The following statement in regard to Judge Taft's appointment was given out at the Executive office:

"The President some months ago tendered the Secretaryship of War to Judge Taft, and at that time it was arranged that he would succeed Secretary Root. Secretary Root will go out of office some time in January, and Judge Taft will assume the duties of the office shortly afterward."

Gen. Wright, it was also said officially, has been in his acceptance of the place which Mr. Roosevelt offered to him.

Secretary Root's letter of resignation, as given out here, is as follows:

"WAR DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19, 1903."

"DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: You have been good enough to assent to the sufficiency of the reasons for my resignation, and to retire to private life as soon as practicable after the establishment of the General Staff of the Army and the completion of my full four years of service as Secretary of War. While it is understood that you will probably not arrange to fill the office as you wish before the end of the year, and that I am to remain in office in the meantime, it is probable that you will be ready to name a successor in November or December, and before you do so my resignation should be in your hands."

"I find myself in need of sailing for England to attend the sessions of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal, quite unable to judge how many months I shall be kept away from this country. I therefore now tender my resignation of the office of Secretary of War, to take effect upon the appointment and qualification of my successor."

"I shall carry with me unabated loyalty to your Administration, confidence in the sound conservatism and patriotic unselfishness of your policy and enduring gratitude for the lessons and the example with which your friendship has honored me. I shall not cease to appreciate the sympathy and loyalty to President McKinley with which you have been so kind to me, and I shall always be happy to have been a part of the Administration directed by your sincere and rugged adherence to right and devotion to duty."

"I am, with great respect and esteem always, faithfully yours, ELIHU ROOT.  
"To the President."

The President's letter accepting Mr. Root's resignation follows:

OSTEAS, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1903.  
"MR. DEAR MR. ROOT: I am indeed pleased for me to accept your resignation, and I do so not only with personal regret, but with a lively understanding of the gap your withdrawal will create in public life. My sense of personal loss is very great, and yet my sense of the loss to the nation as a whole is even greater."

"You have been over four years Secretary of War. I wonder if you yourself realize how much you have accomplished during that period? If you will turn to your first reports and your record of the army, and the commendations you made in regard to the army, you will find that you have accomplished much, and that you have been a part of the administration which has been so successful in its performance in the fullest sense of a great public duty, the doing of which was of vital importance to the nation's welfare."

"Your duties have included more than merely the administration of this department and the reorganization of the army on an effective basis. You have also been on the head of the department which dealt with the vast and delicate problems involved in our possession of the Philippine Islands, and your success in dealing with this part of your work has been as signal as your success in dealing with the purely military problems."

"To very few persons indeed in any country is it given, alone and at the same time, to achieve signal and striking triumphs in the military branch of the Government and in the administration of what was in effect a department of insular dependencies, where the problems were new to our people and were in themselves of great difficulty."

"Moreover, aside from your work in these two divisions of the Government service, I appreciate most keenly the invaluable advice and assistance you have rendered me in innumerable matters of weight not coming directly in your departmental province, but in which I sought your aid, and your suggestions have been of great value to me."

"Your position on the Alaskan boundary commission at the present moment is an illustration of these services. May all good fortune attend you wherever you are! The American people wish you well, and appreciate to the full the debt due to you for all that you have done on their behalf. Faithfully yours,  
"Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of War."

A Judge Taft, it is said, was the only man considered for the Secretaryship by Mr. Roosevelt. His wide practical experience in matters connected with the Philippines, his fine executive ability and his knowledge of law marked him without a rival in the President's opinion and in the opinion of those whom Mr. Roosevelt consulted.

Gen. Wright, who is to succeed Gov. Taft, is also regarded most highly by the President, and Mr. Roosevelt picked him, it is said, for the Secretaryship almost as readily as he did Judge Taft for the Cabinet position. Gen. Wright has already had considerable executive experience in the Philippines.

He has been a member of the Philippine Commission for several years, having been appointed by President McKinley, and last year conducted the government of the islands for several months while Gov. Taft was absent in this country on account of ill-health. Gen. Wright is a Democrat and a veteran of the Confederate Army. His home is in Nashville, Tenn.

Gen. Wright's nomination in the Philippine Commission has not been selected yet, but will be shortly.

A friend of Gov. Taft in this city said yesterday that letters received recently from

## EDISON HAS A CANCER CURE.

SUGGESTS BLOOD TRANSFUSION FOR EXTERNAL GROWTHS.

The Inventor Watched the Growth of a Cancer on the Hand of a Helper Who Was Burned by Roentgen Rays—Some One Else Must Work Out the Idea.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 25.—Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, announced to-day that he had branched out temporarily into medicine and had made a study of a cancerous growth which started on the arm of his assistant, Charles Dally, after Dally had been burned by Roentgen rays. The inventor says he thinks he has hit upon a cure for similar cancers, although he will let the surgeons and scientific physiologists work out the problem.

Mr. Edison's theory is that any cancer which begins as Dally's did, on the surface, can be cured by the introduction of fresh blood from a healthy subject into the blood of the person affected. He asserts that cancer resulting from burns produced by exposure to radium is in the same class as that started by Roentgen rays.

Dally's malady began with a slight flush on the back of his hand. He has since lost his arm because of the cancer that grew upon it.

Mr. Edison believes that if the treatment he now proposes had been applied in Dally's case in the beginning of the trouble Dally might have avoided most, if not all, that he has since been forced to undergo.

The inventor says he believes that there are in the human body cells which are capable of movement and whose sole function is to restore shattered and injured tissue. Mr. Edison points out that in the case of a cut, wound or even an ordinary burn, nature, through the medium of these cells, sets to work to restore normal conditions, and if no outside influence interferes, succeeds.

The radium and Roentgen rays apparently possess the power, he says, to destroy the cells which are the cause of the trouble, but which destroy the restoring cells. The result is that the wound thus formed will not heal. Nature, however, says Mr. Edison, does her best, even under these adverse conditions.

When the restoring cells in the neighborhood of the injury fail to heal the wound there is a steady influx of healthy cells from other parts of the body to the seat of the trouble. There then seems to be an improvement, but it is only apparent.

Soon a mass of reddish granulations, which soon grow to a large size, is seen on the surface and presently develop into what is known as a "cancerous" growth. At this time there is a steady influx of restoring cells until other portions of the body are deprived of the cells. Then the disease has obtained full control.

As an antidote to this, Mr. Edison says, he believes that the introduction of the blood of a perfectly healthy person, unpoisoned by cancer or other malignant disease, will provide enough strong, reproductive cells to overcome the injury. He says that the necessary operations would be very simple. A small incision in the skin of the patient would be made, and the blood of a healthy person would be drawn off into a sterile hypodermic syringe and then injected into the body of the affected person in the place of the part affected by the disease. The disease would then be attacked by uncontaminated germs, as it were, possessing the strength to conquer the malady.

Mr. Edison was asked if he had considered the cure of cancer developed in an organ in the interior of the body of a person who had never been exposed to rays. The course of treatment in such a case, he said, would be solved by the surgeons. He disclaimed any knowledge of what could be done in that case.

Mr. Edison says he does not intend to do anything to work out his theory. That, he said, was a matter for the surgeon and scientific physiologists.

"Perhaps it is a rather daring theory," he said, "and it may take a man of courage to work it out, but I really believe that the idea is entirely tenable and will work out that way."

## GIVES AWAY \$100,000.

Stephen B. Roath Distributes Part of His Wealth Among His Relatives.

NEWARK, Conn., Aug. 25.—With \$100,000 as a starter, Stephen B. Roath, a multimillionaire of Chicago, who is on a visit to friends and relatives here, began a distribution to-day of his entire fortune. Mr. Roath formerly lived in this city, but went West when a young man, where he made his fortune. He came back to his old home this summer and, seeing his relatives in moderate circumstances, decided to give away his fortune before his death.

The wealth, which is mostly in stocks, was distributed to-day by the local bank. The relatives of Mr. Roath received nothing of his plans until they were in these localities. Those who came in for the money are: Mrs. Elizabeth Randall, a widowed sister of Roath, \$250,000; Mrs. M. E. Jensen, Mrs. Henry B. Norton, Mrs. H. F. Parker, all of this city; Mrs. Harry Walker, Brooklyn, N. Y.; and Gerard L. Parker of Cincinnati, Ohio, children of Mrs. Henry L. Parker, another sister, each to receive \$50,000; Edward Roath, son of Louis Roath's brother, \$250,000; Frank Roath, brother, \$250,000.

## TWO WOMEN DROWN IN SQUALL.

They Clung to Upturned Boat Till Exhausted.

Two women were drowned by the capsizing of a sailboat in Jamaica Bay near Barren Island during the storm yesterday afternoon.

John Holm, his wife, Minnie, and her sister, Bagna Halmussen, all of 790 Henry street, Brooklyn, went out in the sailboat Maypole. All went well until the storm came up. Holm did not know much about managing a boat, and when the first squall struck the sail the boat was immediately capsized. The occupants were thrown into the water.

The two women managed to get a hold on the side of the boat, and Holm, believing they were safe, began to swim for Barren Island in the hope of getting a boat and going back to rescue them. He was, however, exhausted and was picked up by William Seiler of Canarsie, who was out in a sailboat.

In the meantime, the two women lost their hold and, falling back into the water, were drowned. Before their bodies floated away, Henry McVey, who was out in his yacht, Horriet, managed to pick them up and carried them to Canarsie. The police were notified and the bodies were taken to the Canarsie police station.

Holm, who had been taken to Barren Island, got a steam launch and then started back to pick up his capsized boat. He had heard that his wife and his sister-in-law had been picked up by a passing yacht, and believing they were all right, steamed for Canarsie with his sailboat in tow.

When he arrived at Canarsie he asked where the two women were. He was told they had been taken to the police station. Then he started to see them and was dumfounded when he learned they were dead.

## RELIANCE TO BE REMEASURED.

She Had a New Gaff Before Yesterday's Race—Her Victory Not in Doubt.

It was announced on authority last night that the Reliance would be remeasured to-day. Before yesterday's race a new gaff was put on the defender and that accounts for the remeasurement. But it is very much a formal matter.

Yachtsmen who would be likely to know expressed the belief last evening that the remeasurement would probably not affect Reliance's victory of yesterday to any appreciable extent. The replacement of any one of certain pieces of rigging, however, always necessitates a remeasurement to conform with the racing rules.

## \$7,500,000 FOR CHARITY.

Sam Lewis Leaves That Out of an Estate of \$12,500,000.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.  
LONDON, Aug. 25.—Sam Lewis, the most famous and most fashionable usurer in England in the past generation, who died two years ago leaving a fortune that was estimated at \$5,000,000, left, it now proves, \$12,500,000.

Over \$7,500,000 goes for charitable and other public uses, including \$2,000,000 for dwellings for the poor in any part of England that the trustees may select, and \$500,000 for the Jewish Hospital.

For many years Lewis advanced money to society men and women who had expectations, but no available cash. He always insisted upon the fulfillment of the whole bond, and his was one of the chief cases adduced for the passage of the recently adopted Money Lenders act, which empowers judges to revise or cancel contracts where money lenders have obtained extortionate terms.

Lewis once broke the bank at Monte Carlo and gave all his winnings to the poor of Marseilles.

## X-SCIENCE NOT FOR ANIMALS.

Man Who Prayed for His Injured Horse to Get Well Loses a Lawsuit.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 25.—The Texas District Court at McKinney has decided against Christian Science as the proper treatment for animals. The case came from the county court in a suit brought by a farmer of Collins county against the Houston and Texas Central Railroad for so injuring his horses with a train that they died.

The testimony was straight and it seemed that the plaintiff would win his contention without doubt. He went on the stand in his own behalf, and what he said in answer to questions strengthened his case until the attorney for the railroad asked him what treatment he had given the horses.

He answered that he had given them the Christian Science treatment only. He had prayed for them, but had put nothing on their wounds and had done nothing to relieve them. The jury returned a verdict for the railroad company.

## WAR GAME IS NOW ON.

Fog Gives the Navy an Opportunity to Make an Attack on Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 25.—The harbor has been enveloped by a thick fog all day and at times there has been a downpour. The thick weather delayed somewhat the completion of the work of minding the harbor entrance, but the defence is practically complete.

Every camp was astir at midnight, when the period of actual warfare was supposed to have begun. Gun drills and coast patrols were in progress and everything in readiness for an exciting attack.

The searchlights were of little use to-night. The army officers regarded it as an ideal night for Admiral Bland to make his first try at getting in. Major Gen. Chaffee visited the camps of volunteers to-day. Gov. Hill and staff arrived to-night and will inspect the Maine regiments to-morrow.

## DID THE FARMER HIT HER?

Mrs. Hoffstet Says That He Was Enraged at Her Automobile.

GREAT NECK, L. I., Aug. 25.—Walter Barnes, a well-to-do Port Washington farmer, was arraigned here to-day on the charge of assaulting Mrs. F. N. Hoffstet, the wife of a Pittsburg steel man.

Mrs. Hoffstet says that on Saturday, as she was riding with her son in an automobile, Barnes, who was driving a team of horses, met her in a lonely part of the road. She says he hit her on the head with a wooden pole and threatened to smash her automobile. Barnes declared that her machine scared his horses into running away and that he, in falling out, let the pole fly from his hand. The case went over.

## GRAY FOR PRESIDENT.

Democrats of Lackawanna, Pa., Declare for Him for the Nomination.

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 25.—At their convention here to-day the Democrats of Lackawanna county thus endorsed Judge George Gray of Delaware for the Presidency:

"Resolved, That we recognize with pleasure the mastery ability, sound judgment, strong sympathy with the masses and broad statesmanship of the Hon. Judge George Gray of Delaware, and we earnestly commend him to the next Democratic National Convention as a candidate for President of the United States."

## SENATOR HANNA ILL.

Calls in a Physician, Who Advises Him to Take a Rest.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 25.—Senator Hanna was obliged to stop work to-day. He was not feeling well and sent for the doctor. The physician made an examination and ordered the Senator to quit his work and go home.

"Nothing serious," the physician said, "but you will have to rest up."

## JOUBERT, OSTICH FARMER.

Boer General to Start a Farm in the Mexican Boer Colony.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 25.—Gen. Joubert, the famous Boer warrior, will raise ostriches in Mexico. He will bring several pairs from South Africa, where he is already engaged in ostrich farming and they will be tried in this climate. The ostriches will be taken to the Lopez branch in Tamaulipas, part of which was purchased recently for the colonization of the Boers.

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In Shamrock Weather on a Shamrock Course.

ONLY 1 MIN. 19 SEC. TO SPARE And the Shamrock Lost the 19 Seconds at the Start.

Universal Praise for the British Skipper's Handling of the Challenger.

—For Once, the Experts Say, He Outgeneralled Barr—but the Reliance Spent Too Much Wind for Him—Race Sailed in Light Wind and Calm Sea.

Shamrock III. "found herself" yesterday in the triangular race off Sandy Hook, the second of the series, with the Cup defender Reliance. In a sea that did not disturb the daintiest amateur in gilt-fronted cap, and with just the sort of wind the Briton's admirers say she has been longing for, she was defeated, but not ingloriously, by the unapproachable Yankee yacht.

The time of the defeat might have been reduced to mere seconds if had seamanship aboard the challenger at the beginning of the contest had not resulted in a handicap of nineteen seconds for her. As it was, Reliance won by 3 minutes and 16 seconds, elapsed time (or boat for boat), and 1 minute and 19 seconds corrected time, the Reliance allowing 1 minute and 57 seconds to Shamrock III.

## ALMOST RECORD TIME.

Notwithstanding that the breeze blew with force varying from only six to twelve miles, the Reliance's time over the course (3 hours 14 minutes 54 seconds) was only 1 minute and 38 seconds slower than that made by Columbia when she defeated Shamrock II. on Oct. 3, 1901, in a piping northwester through choppy seas, establishing a record for single-stickers in a Cup race.

Considering the lightness of the breeze the time of the racers is remarkable. It can be accounted for by the phenomenal slipperiness and the wonderful sail spread of the powerful ships.

Reliance's gain on the first, or windward, leg of the course was 1 minute and 38 seconds; deducting the handicap of Shamrock III. at the start, the actual gain of the defender was only 49 seconds. On the second leg of the course, with the wind over the starboard quarter, the Reliance gained 1 minute and 23 seconds. In the reach for home, during which the breeze shifted somewhat to westward, Reliance gained 45 seconds.

Both skippers, according to the point of view of ships following the towering fighters, made errors of judgment in handling sail. The general feeling of the experts was that the English commander made fewer errors than Capt. Barr.

## CUP SERIES SAFE.

It is also the opinion of the sharp, doubtless shared by the veriest landlubbers and that in the windward and leeward races to-morrow the fleet Herreshoff model will blow high or low, much too fast for Mr. Fife's handsome flyer.

Nearly as many pleasure and excursion craft were out at the battle ground as stirred up the froth on Saturday, but there were not so many folk aboard, and the enthusiasm had lost its edge. It seemed to be a question purely of how much of a licking Shamrock III. was going to get.

A zephyr from the south scooped little, sun-burned hollows in the sea, which were higher than the North River in a moderate gale. The shells cracked, after their immemorial habit, likened the smoothness to a "duck pond." No bilge keels were necessary, even on the slightest of the propleers.

Three strings of alphabetical bunting flying from the committee tug Navigator told the rival skippers the course they were to sail. The first leg was ten miles to the south, almost parallel with the Jersey coast; the second leg ten miles northeast by east, one-half east; the third leg ten miles north by west, one-half west.

When the preparatory gun was fired the giants were maneuvering north of the line drawn between Sandy Hook lightship on the east and the tug Navigator, anchored about a quarter of a mile away to the west. They carried mainsails, club topsails, forestaysails and jibs, with handkerchief jib topsails in steps ready to break out.

A diversion was created among the watchers about by the apparition of a German oil tank, apparently heading for the line. Whistles sounded a discordant warning, but the tank, deeply laden, bound for Europe, went serenely on her course. She didn't cross the line, however, but passed to the north of it, without interfering with the yachts.

## THE START.

Just before the starting gun barked Shamrock III. and Reliance were south of the line. In the maneuvering for the windward berth the honors were with Capt. Barr. He crossed to the north of the line, sailing with the wind he came up on the starboard tack, filling away swiftly and prettily and crossing the line near the lightship 36 seconds after the sounding of the starting gun.

Capt. Wrings headed to the westward, hoping to get a good grip to the weather of the defender on her quarter. He stood too far north of the line. He gybed the challenger and, coming up into the wind, crossed the line on the starboard tack, luffing almost immediately and going away on the port tack. The handicap gun had sounded, and the English skipper was 19 seconds to the lead.

As Shamrock III. went on the port tack Reliance did likewise, putting the Briton on her lee. They held the inshore tack about forty minutes, came about on the starboard off Seabright and headed seaward. The breeze had freshened a bit and there were faint traces of white caps. Observers

## Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.

Imparts a superior delicacy of flavor, try it, use it.

Take the Educational Right Sealing New York Yacht Club, 1200 bottle of interest explained by expert lecturer, 3 hours' sail from foot 22d at N. R., 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.—Advs.

Easy to button and unbutton. Stay buttoned. Never breaks. Kremenetz One-Piece Collar Buttons. —Advs.

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